

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT; DEVOTED TO HER INTERESTS This Page is Open to Every Woman to Express Her Views

(Edited by Miss Anna Morrell)

MISS JUDGE REAH WHITEHEAD



WOMAN JUDGE ON SEATTLE BENCH. Miss Whitehead says Women and Children Need a Woman's Point of View in Court.

Miss Reah M. Whitehead was elected in November, 1914, as one of the five Justices of the Peace, Washington, a city having a population of about 315,000. She is the only woman holding such an office there. Although there were fourteen candidates, she received a rather flattering vote, standing second on the list. Her work is both of a civil and criminal nature, and it is more correct to speak of her as Justice than as Justice of the Peace. The records of her court for the first nine months showed that she has heard almost 1600 civil suits and 570 criminal cases. In writing to the Woman's Journal, she said: "The jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace in this precinct includes civil cases of various classes where the amount involved is not in excess of \$100. In criminal work the Justice has jurisdiction over all minor offenses, such as assaults, petty larceny, etc., and sits as a commanding magistrate in felonies. Thus, you will see, the jurisdiction is broad and varied, and as a matter of fact, covers a very large amount of litigation. "In keeping a record of civil cases tried before me I have found there is a large number of cases in which women appear as plaintiffs, or defendants, or both. There is an equally large, or larger, number of cases where women appear as witnesses and to a very surprising extent women are concerned directly or indirectly in the outcome of general litigation. "I firmly believe that women judges should deal with certain classes of cases in which women and girls are concerned, not because they may be more merciful or just in their treatment, but because such women should be brought before and dealt with by women. "I believe, of course, that women should have a hand in making the

laws and interpreting them. There is no woman's world and woman's world as separate planets. We are living in the same world. But the point of view of men differs from that of women. "It is my hope and belief that in the near future more women will enter the field of law as lawyers, legislators, and judges, than have done so up to the present time, that they may thus make their influence felt upon the laws and the enforcement and interpretation of the laws which surround and affect them and their children in practically every avenue and condition of life. "When she decided that she would like to be a Justice of the Peace," says Miss Whitehead in the American Magazine, "her campaign was unique. She went shyly to the newspapers once or twice, and gave out statements to the effect that she was sure she could do the work, and would do it to the best of her ability, if elected. Thereafter she made herself conspicuous by staying away from the newspaper offices. She made speeches, going dutifully to the meetings where candidates were expected to appear, and telling the audiences that she had long experience, knew she could do the work and hoped they would vote for her. "Her simple, fearless belief that what the voters wanted in a public office was just good work seemed to be a revelation to the voters of what they really did want. At any rate, they tried to nominate her on three different tickets at the primaries and elected her with a rush, although there were fourteen candidates for the five places. "No sketch of Judge Whitehead would be accurate without the statement that she is considered more than pretty. When she was elected the newspapers announced that Seattle could boast of having the prettiest judge in the United States; which probably is true, but she did not like it very well, because she was afraid it didn't sound judicial. "And now she sits in the great leather chair behind the high desk and listens to tangled stories of trouble, guides wrangling lawyers in the paths of peace, renders decisions

and pronounces sentences. "It must be a queer sensation that the handcuffed prisoner in the dock get when they try the time-honored experiment of 'sizing up' the judge. The little figure sitting alone above them must be a bewildering problem, and none the less bewildering when they find that back of the rosy cheeks and big brown eyes are intelligence, common sense, knowledge of the law, character, a strong sense of humor and a broad human comprehension. "Attorneys declare that business moves more promptly in her court than in the others. "She reaches a decision quicker," they say, "but, she puts more time into studying the case beforehand." Another thing they say is that she often knows more about the details of a case than the attorney who is trying it, because "she can get people to talk to her as they never would to a man." "It is rather expected that she would deal principally with cases involving women and girls. She knows from her years of womanly self-respect, she believes the strongest argument in favor of having a woman justice is that women should be able to tell their stories to her instead of to a man. Thus far, however, the cases assigned to her court have been just such as go to all the other courts, both civil and criminal without reference to their nature. On her first day in the court half a dozen men were brought before her charged with burglary, petty larceny, non-support, obtaining money on worthless checks, and the like. They pleaded guilty and she sentenced them to six months each in jail. "She is president of a large club of business girls, and particularly enjoys inviting them to her summer 'shack' and making clam omelets for them on the beach. "That is Justice Reah Whitehead; a good lawyer, a successful judge and a normal young woman—and just as normal on the beach as anywhere else."

A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The following essay was written by Miss Mildred E. Schaefer in competition with the high school students of Lawrence, Mass., for the best "New Declaration of Independence." She was awarded a silver cup at the banquet of the Lawrence Press Club on February 21, where she read the essay. About 200 were present and received the decision and declaration with great enthusiasm. The committee of award was as follows: The superintendent of schools, the principal and one of the high school women teachers. It fell to the president of the Massachusetts Senate, Wells, of Haverhill, an anti-suffragist, to award the prize. "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for the United States of America to make a new Declaration of Independence, no better day could possibly be chosen for such a declaration than the birthday of the father of our grand and glorious country—George Washington, our illustrious first president. We, therefore, on the 22d day of February, 1916, in reaffirming the self-evident truths that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, declare our independence of past usages, customs and laws, whereby a large portion of the thinking people of this country have been denied equality and deprived of the rights and privileges of a free country. "Be it further declared that unless the freedom to exercise fully the sovereignty that is the right of every citizen of our democracy be granted to all who are capable of self-originate, the proud words of equality and inalienable rights written in the Declaration of Independence and signed July 4, 1776, will be looked upon by a vast multitude of the people of our country and hypocrisy and sham. "And furthermore be it declared that if taxation without representation was tyranny in the year 1776, it must be considered an even greater tyranny to tax an immense portion of the citizens of our country, while refusing them participation in the making of the laws which tax them.

We, therefore, the women of these United States of America, citizens by right, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby solemnly declare our fixed belief in the inalienable rights of women as well as of men, and our independence of all subserviency to any portion of the body politic. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance upon the Ruler and Master of us all, we pledge to our country our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. "In one of the Southern Legislatures, we are told, there is a statesman who opposed woman suffrage on the ground that women must remain on their pedestals. He is now opposing the admission of women to the state university on the ground that their presence would 'defile those sacred precincts.'"—Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune.

WAR BABIES DEAD. "The celebration of 'Baby Week' took place this year under unprecedented circumstances. The past months have seen such a slaughter of the innocents as has never swept the world before in all history. The weight of the war has fallen the most heavily upon the most helpless of the population—the children. Judge Lindsay, who left the Ford party for a month to study the condition of the war orphans, has just got back to the United States. He gave the result of his observations in an interview in the New York Times. "The main obstacle in the way of taking care of war orphans, Judge Lindsay said, was the necessity for getting both sides to agree to allow milk and other food for children to pass the lines. "More than 500,000 children have perished for lack of nourishment in the fighting countries," said Judge Lindsay. "In some parts of Poland, practically all children under six years have died, and all through the country few children of three years or under are still alive." "During the recent deportation and massacre of the Armenians, a German woman in charge of an orphanage entreated that the children at least might be spared. The representative of the Turkish government answered, 'the extermination of the Armenians is ordered, and the children must go with the parents.' In France, in Belgium, in Hungary, in all the warring nations, the children have perished like flies. Even in neutral countries, the high price of milk has been fatal to 'the poverty baby.'" And still the hosts of little graves go on multiplying. "While doing all they can to relieve the suffering, the women of the world ought to unite in a high resolve to work as never before to gain the ballot, in order that this war may be the last. "We believe that most women will encourage their men to fight, in the rare cases when it is necessary and right; and we know by experience that the women of every nation will hold up the hands of their men to the utmost, when they are actually engaged in a war, be it wise or unwise; but we believe profoundly that the vast majority of women would be against wars of conquest and aggression, against war for sordid commercial reasons, against the slaughter of their sons for any but the highest and gravest causes. In working for equal suffrage, we work to save the children of the future from the fate of 'war babies' in the present and past.

OUR OWN WAR BABIES. All gentle hearts are wrung by the suffering of children in foreign lands during this war; but many women as yet fail to realize that an almost equally great slaughter of the innocents is going on silently all the time in our own country, in the strenuous struggle for existence. "You cannot realize the importance of the need of women in politics until you realize what a tremendous and far-reaching thing the care of little children is," said Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau, in a recent address

on the close connection between equal suffrage and child welfare. Of the 300,000 infant deaths that take place in the United States every year, fully half are needless. They are due to "preventable causes." In civilization where mothers have had no vote in shaping the laws, children are sacrificed in a thousand ways—not willfully, but thoughtlessly. They are sacrificed to poor surroundings, poor food, poor sanitation. Miss Lathrop points out that the baby death-rate is often times as high in the poor quarters of the city as in the well-to-do quarters. They are sacrificed in the war of commercial competition, the keen struggle for profits leading manufacturers to seek the cheapest labor—cheapest to them in immediate monetary cost, though dearest to the community in the end, since it means using up the health and strength of the little workers. The children are robbed before they are born, by the wearing out of their mothers through overwork before marriage in the factory, and after marriage in the home. They are neglected while their mothers are forced to go out to work, to eke out the fathers' scanty wages. They are run over in the streets for lack of proper places to play in. They are taught in ill-ventilated school rooms by teachers who have too large classes imposed upon them to give adequate attention to each child. And through all this, they suffer from maternal ignorance, because no one has taught their mothers to care for them intelligently. In New Zealand, in every town and country district, a government-trained nurse gives instruction to all mothers in the proper feeding, clothing and management of babies. This is arranged and supervised by the Society for the Promotion of the Health of Women and Children. Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, enumerating in the Englishwoman the advantages of equal suffrage, says that this society was "another outcome of the new feeling of responsibility awakened in women by their right of citizenship." This has led to a powerful movement to make the infant death rate of New Zealand the lowest in the world. "In working for equal suffrage therefore, we may well feel that we are working to safeguard the health and lives of the children of the future. Oliver Schreiner has said with truth that everybody who speaks one word for women speaks two for men and three for children."

RURAL AWAKENING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS. Since the Boys' Corn Clubs have met with so much success and approval, it occurred to the Department of Agriculture some time ago that a like movement might be of benefit to the women and girls on the farms. Accordingly, the secretary of agriculture sent out a circular to 55,000 farmers, wives asking them what they thought of the farm life and what improvements they could suggest. He received two thousand replies which were strong and to the point. As a result, congress passed the Smith-Lever bill, which goes into effect this year, provides for eight and a half million dollars to be spent annually, after 1921, on what is properly termed "practical on-the-farm education." It is a form of university extension—bringing new interests into the lives of the women by extending the routine of daily labor, and bringing, too, the blessing of companionship and neighborly competition to women who live in isolation year after year. But perhaps the work which is being done by the Girls' Canning Club is even more vitally constructive. In 1910 this club started with forty-five members, and it is now approaching the million mark. The check for one hundred dollars which Secretary Wilson sent fifteen years ago to encourage the idea was the forerunner of the quarter of a million which congress—convinced that it was a profitable investment—appropriated for the work last year. This organization for girls has become a nation-wide institution, with numerous state honors and county prizes and competitions; with a national headquarters at Washington and a claim to careful and scientific

consideration from the Agricultural Department. A twelve year old girl from Utah, last year, put up ninety-nine different kinds of vegetables and fruits; another from Tennessee, after winning several money prizes—a Jersey heifer, Indian runner ducks, cut glass, a fireless cooker, a trip to Washington, New York and the South Carolina Corn Club Fair, besides the \$107.40 profits from her tenth of an acre of land—started a pure Jersey herd and was in the dairying business before she was eighteen. There are hundreds of girls who are winning scholarships to college, and thousands who earn on an average of over a hundred dollars a year from their tena of an acre, thus bringing new comfort to the home. "It is superfluous to say that these girls are quite willing to stay on the farm and to develop a business which is fascinating and promising, and it is quite evident that they will not be the worn-out drudges that their mothers were.

TEACHING THE USE OF A LIBRARY. (By Francis Shuttleworth) Knowing how to use a library is so important in the estimation of the United States Bureau of Education that Dr. Henry K. Evans, of the Bureau's editorial staff, has been commissioned to find out what the educational institutions of the country are doing as to "instruction in the management and use of libraries." The results of this investigation are made public in a bulletin just issued, on "Library Instruction in Universities, Colleges, and Normal Schools." Out of 446 institutions of higher education replying, 91 give definite library courses. Of 166 normal schools replying to the Bureau's inquiry, 93 reported instruction in library methods. Separate library schools have been established at the following institutions: Simmons College, Boston; Western Reserve University, Cleveland; University of Wisconsin; University of Illinois; and Syracuse University, New York. Required courses in library instruction are maintained by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Oregon Agricultural College, Pennsylvania State College, Utah Agricultural College, and the University of Washington. All of these institutions give full credit toward graduation for courses designed to train students in effective use of books and libraries. Elective courses in library work are offered by many prominent institutions of higher education, including Cornell University, the University of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, West Virginia and the University of Denver. Wisconsin and Idaho are the only States requiring library instruction in the normal schools, according to the report. "The best material in a library," the bulletin asserts, "is frequently in the form of magazine articles, pamphlets, and technical papers prepared by experts. Every student should be required to take some course in the handling of library tools. Such a course should not only be required, but it should constitute a definite part of the work required for a degree."

MEETING OF KING'S DAUGHTERS. The next regular meeting of the King's Daughters will be held at the M. C. B. Library Monday, March 20, at 8:30 p. m. All members are urged to be present, besides other important business, this will be the last meeting before the Annual Convention of King's Daughters to be held in New Orleans and delegates to the convention will be appointed at this meeting next Monday. MRS. D. I. ADDISON, Leader. MRS. W. H. KENTZEL, Secretary.

MRS. P. A. BLANCHARD. In two of the leading women's journals, there is given this month much space editorially and otherwise to the problem of the family pocket-book. In connection with this there arises the question of a child's part in the disbursement of the family's funds. Because incomes, like families, come in various sizes, there can be

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(Continued from Page 1.) contract with the Good Roads Committee, said change being made by said committee. It was moved by A. D. Crawford, seconded by J. B. Howze, that the above request made by J. I. Waller be rejected. Carried. It was moved by Geo. F. Bierhorst, seconded by Jno. A. Todd, that what is known as the Old East Louisiana Railroad bed, running from Abita Springs to Mandeville Junction, be declared a public road. It was moved and duly seconded that above road bed be declared a public road as soon as titles of said road bed are turned over to the parish of St. Tammany. Carried. Mr. Estrade complained of not having an outlet from his property, and asked that the police jury make some provision for same. It was moved and duly seconded that the president investigate said complaint and report at next meeting. Carried. The following communication was read: Covington, March 14, 1916. Dear Mr. Lyon: Will you kindly explain to the police jury that due to automobile accident yesterday, I have been prevented from getting to the office where my records are, and therefore have not been able to make out my report for them. Another matter I would certainly appreciate if you would take up with them, and that is relative to advance-

ing me \$20 toward getting car repaired, and deducting \$10 a month from my salary for the next two months. Accumulated expense and adjusting old paper has got me in a jam. I am pretty sore and brused up but I am luck not to be dead. Think I will be out tomorrow or next day. Thanking you, I am, Sincerely, J. L. PRITCHETT. It was moved and duly seconded that \$20.00 be advanced Mr. Pritchett, farm demonstrator, in accordance with his request. Carried. The following report was read: Covington, La., March 15, 1916. To the Honorable President and Members of the Police Jury: Gentlemen:—We, your Finance Committee, beg leave to report that we have checked warrants and examined the books and find same correct. We have also approved bill to the amount of \$865.00. Respectfully submitted, GEO. F. BIERHORST, J. B. HOWZE, JNO. A. TODD. Finance Committee. It was moved and duly seconded that above report be accepted as read. Carried. The following report was read: Statement of T. E. Brewster, tax collector, for the month of February, 1916. Parish Tax— Criminal fund 1256.54 Road fund 638.28 School fund 942.41 General fund 314.14 Corporations Tax—

Table with financial data: Criminal fund 609.32, Road fund 304.64, School fund 456.97, Poll tax 1370.95, Railroad tax 87.9, Special road tax 73.6, Fines 922.9, Witness costs 337.50, Per capita tax 17.10, Mer handise license 75.01, Liquor license 228.19, District Attorney costs 123.75, Special school tax wd 1 30.00, Special school tax wd 2 437.47, Special school tax wd 3 81.12, Special school tax wd 4 788.4, Special school tax wd 5 234.3, Special school tax wd 6 41.4, Special school tax wd 7 174.4, Special school tax wd 8 114.8, Grand Total 10089.89, Amounts available to each fund: Criminal fund 1912.90, Road fund 3244.67, School fund 3785.2, General fund 542.32, Railroad fund 728.68.

The president was duly authorized to execute the following lease: This contract and lease made and entered into this day by and between the police jury of St. Tammany Parish, herein appearing through Her Majesty's Scout, its duly authorized president and Bryan Talley, a resident of Washington parish and the State of Louisiana, witnesseth: That for and in consideration of the sum of \$10.00 per year the said Talley does hereby lease from January 1, 1916, to the parish of St. Tammany, the ground on which the dipping vat at Sun is located, for a period of three years. It being understood and agreed that the police jury shall have the right to renew this lease for an additional period of three years at the same rental. It being further understood and agreed that all persons acting under the authority of the police jury shall have free access at all times to said vat for dipping purposes. In witness whereof the parties to this act have signed their names this 15th day of March, 1916. J. B. TALLEY, HERMAN SCHULTZ, President Police Jury. Witness: ADRIAN D. SCHWARTZ. The following bills were ordered paid: Mrs. L. Miles, feeding prisoners from Feb. 16, to March 14, 1916. C. R. Schultz, oil for parish auto, \$29.40. Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., service for month of February, \$5.75. Schomburg's Pharmacy, medicine for prisoners, 75 cents. Randolph Parker, burying body of Otis Ponder, \$12.50. John Wood, conveying J. B. Green to Covington; \$5.00.

Dr. H. D. Bullock, cofoner, services rendered in placing J. B. Green in Charity Hospital, and incidental expenses, \$26.50. Jos. F. Crawford, conveying Benjie Davis and Homa Angels from Pearl River to Covington, and board \$10.40. Jos. F. Crawford, conveying Chester McCall from Pearl River to Covington, \$7.00. E. J. Frederick, registration lists for ten wards, \$37.95; registration lists for wards 2, 3, 5, 6, \$18.76; registering 598 men, \$29.90; issuing 71 warrants, \$3.87. Total, \$99.98. A. Blackwell, guarding jail two nights in Pearl River, \$6.00. Mrs. Wm. Depriest, board and washing and dressing J. F. Greer, \$18.00. Geo. A. Ryan, pencils, letter file pens, points, sticks and erasers for clerk of court, \$3.70. W. H. Kentzel, stationary for clerk of court, as per itemized bill rendered, \$36.75. J. R. Elliott, conveying two prisoners from Slidell to Covington, \$7.50. St. Tammany Farmer, publishing proceedings of February meeting, special committee meeting of March 4, and advertising for bids for construction of Abita-Mandeville road, \$37.50. J. B. Grantham, conveying on unknown white man from Bush to Covington, \$6.00. J. B. Grantham, conveying Isaac Yates from Sun to Covington, \$7.00. J. B. Grantham, conveying Sam Standbaeh from Sun to Covington, \$7.00. Cora M. Abel, registrar of vital statistics, \$8.50. Geo. D. Bernard, general index conveyance book for clerk of court, \$22.75.

Hebert's Drug Store, medicine for prisoners, \$7.00. City Drug Store, medicine for prisoners, \$1.20. H. U. Hayden, registrar of vital statistics, 50 cents. Wehrli & de la Bretonne, repairs on parish auto, \$22.40. H. J. Smith & Sons, one pair of overalls for prisoner, \$1.25. Lawrence M. Bourgeois, blankets and coats, \$17.70. H. N. Simmons, conveying A. Len Puttand from Bogalusa to Covington, and auto hire, \$17.70. Norvill Bush, registrar of vital statistics, \$1.50. A. H. Ball, arrest of Clarence Boyd and expenses, \$6.00. H. J. Smith & Sons, one box soap \$2.45. Schoen & Molloy, auto hire for invalid and escort, 50 cents. P. Dickey, registrar of vital statistics, \$2.00. R. T. Sanderson, registrar of vital statistics, 75 cents. M. S. Cone, registrar of vital statistics, 25 cents. Emile Aubert, registrar of vital statistics, \$2.75. Smith Hardware Company, casing \$15.45. W. M. Poole, auto hire to Florenville, \$8.00; auto hire to Bush, \$3.50. Total, \$111.50. Schomburg's Pharmacy, medicine for prisoners, 80 cents. T. E. Brewster, sheriff, conveying prisoners, buying wood, telephone expenses, etc., \$28.00. Ernest Cooper, juror at inquest of Curtis Ball, \$2.00. Ed. Jones, juror at inquest of Curtis Ball, \$2.00. H. M. Parker, juror at inquest of Curtis Ball, \$2.00. Roy Smith, juror at inquest of Ota Ponder, \$2.00.

RYAN'S Southern Hotel Building Next to Post Office Covington, La. Rubber stamps made to your order on short notice. Seal with your initials, sealing wax, pads, rubber stamps, ink, typewriter ribbons and carbon sheets. RYAN. Logan Ebdon, juror at inquest of Curtis Ball, \$2.00. James Ezell, juror at inquest of Curtis Ball, \$2.00. Jan. Gallouye, juror at inquest of Curtis Ball, \$2.00. There being no further business the police jury adjourned until the next regular meeting, April 19, 1916. HERMAN SCHULTZ, President. E. D. KENTZEL, Secretary. WATCH CHILD'S COLD. Colds, running of nose, continued irritation of the mucous membrane if neglected may mean catarrh later. Don't take the chances—do something for your child! Children will not take every medicine, but they will take Dr. King's New Discovery and without bringing or tasting. Its sweet pleasant Tar Syrup and so effective that waste no time in eliminating the first dose helps. Always prepared, no mixing or judging. Just ask your druggist for Dr. King's New Discovery. It will save your child against serious ailments resulting from colds. No. 3